

R. F. TAYLOR,
Sole Agents.

Lighters and Steam Launches
Supplied.

ILIGA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Hongkong Telegraph

ESTABLISHED 1881. 電港

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.

Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS CO.,
LIMITED, LONDON.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES No. 2054. 日廿月二年七十二號光 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1902.

四拜禮 號六月二英港香

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 510,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTIN. NEWCHWANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS' BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " 6 " 3 "

TARO HODSUMI,

Manager. [10]

Hongkong, 21st January, 1902.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" " 6 " 3 "

" " 3 " 2 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager. [11]

Hongkong, 9th July, 1901.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 11TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

Shanghai Taels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,100,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON. PEKING.

CHIEFOO. PENANG.

CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.

CHUNKING. TIENSIN.

HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sends Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS.

per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

" " 6 " 4 "

" " 3 " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,

Manager. [12]

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS AND SAILMAKERS.

DECK and ENGINE STORES of every description, of the best quality and at most reasonable rates.

Hubbuck's Paints and Oils, Hubbuck's Turpentine.

Sir Chas. Price's Compound Engine Oil.

Crane's Cylinder Oil.

" Glenfield" Boiler Fluid. "Zynkara" Boiler Fluid.

American "Valvoline."

Soapstone for Topsides, &c., &c., Boot-topping in two shades.

Baxters All long flx Canvas (the best in the market).

Gourock All long flax Canvas and Grass Bleached-Canvas.

Woodberry Canvas and Duck.

Ships Upholstery a speciality, attended to by experienced European Assistants. Any kind of work undertaken at the shortest notice.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road and Praya Central.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1902.

[732c]

HIRANO WATER.

A natural clear, sparkling and effervescent Mineral Water, bottled in its NATURAL CARBONIC ACID GAS of the Hirano Spring of Iiogo-Ken, Japan. It mixes excellently with WINZ or SPIRITS, and is PERMANENT IN QUALITY.

ANALYSIS PROVES ITS PURITY.

PATENT CORKING.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,

Sole Agents, Hongkong and South China.

Telegraphic Address:

MARINENWURK, HONGKONG.

E. C. WILKS & Co.,
MARINE ENGINEERS, SHIP CONTRACTORS
AND SURVEYORS.

Collisions and Damages Surveyed for Insurance Companies, Ships' Insurers and
Specification Preparer.

Office: 9, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1901.

Code Used:

A 1 and A U.C. 4th Edition.

[1214c]

Intimations.

BEEF TEA versus BOVRIL.

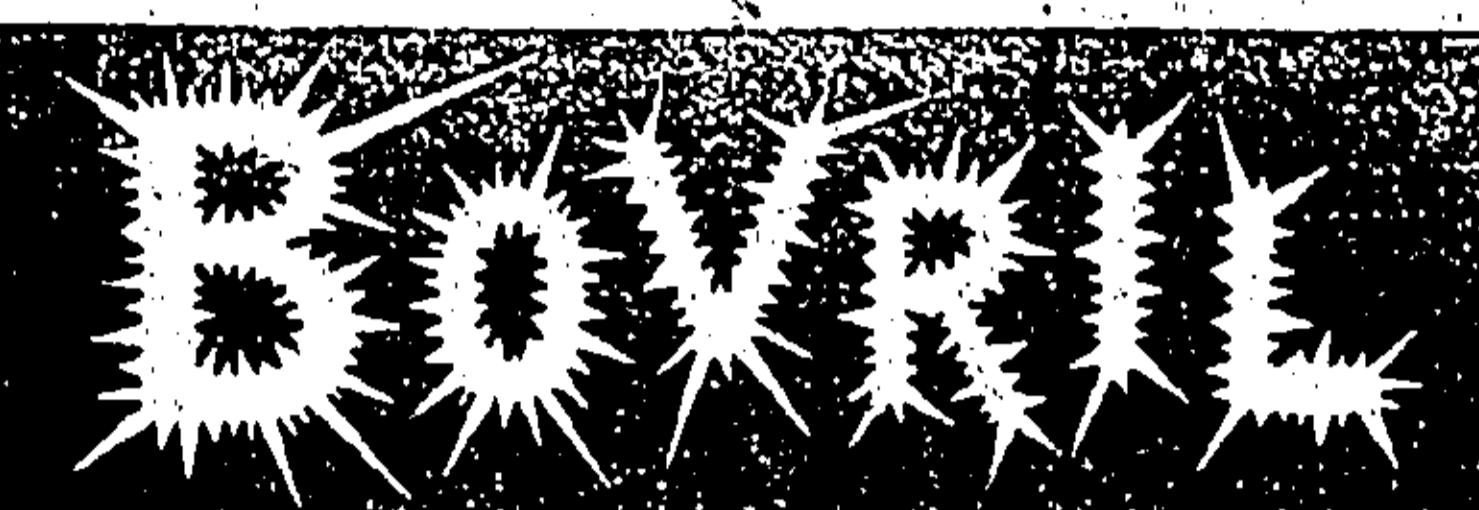
BEEF TEA.

"Were it possible to furnish the market, at a reasonable price, with a preparation of meat combining in itself the albuminous together with the extractive principles, such a preparation would have to be preferred to extractum carnis, for it would contain all the nutritive constituents of meat. I have before stated that in preparing the Extract of Meat the albuminous principles remain in the residue; they are most nutritive, and this is certainly a great disadvantage.

BARON LIEBIG,
Discoverer of Liebig's Extract, in
The Lancet, Nov. 11, 1865.

BOVRIL

Was invented to realize Baron von Liebig's desire, for a meat food that would contain not only the stimulating properties of flesh—as all Meat Extracts and Beef Teas do—but also the nourishing properties of flesh, which Meat Extracts and Beef Teas do not. This has been accomplished by first taking the extractive principles by the Liebig process (which is akin to home-made beef tea) and then adding albumen and fibrine, procured from the flesh of other oxen roasted and finely ground to powder; the combination is Bovril. [287c]



UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LD., LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS GOODS AND PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC AND SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS, of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION OF THE BEST QUALITIES.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS SKINNER.

SUPERINTENDENT ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Managers.

[24]

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAL OFFICE:—43, SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—6, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moidzuru, Kura, Shimoneski, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kitahatsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuma, Sasahara, Tohmiyama, Tsubakuro, Yoshino, Yunokibara and other Coals.

[56c]

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

CLARETS.

VIN ORDINAIRE \$4.00. 1/2 bottles. \$4.50. 4 bottles. \$7.50.

MEDOC 4.50. 5.00. 8.00.

ST. EMILION 5.50. 6.00. 9.00.

MARGAUX 6.00. 6.50. 9.50.

ST. JULIEN 6.50. 7.50. 10.50.

ST. ESTEPHE 8.00. 9.00. 12.00.

CH. LEOVILLE 11.00. 12.00. 15.00.

CH. LAROSE 11.00. 12.00. 15.00.

CALIFORNIA \$4.50. \$5.00. \$8.00.

ZINFANDEL 5.00. 5.50. 8.50.

An allowance of SEVENTY FIVE cents per dozen is made for quarter bottles when returned to our godown. Special rates for Hogsheads.

BORDEAUX BOTTLED.

CH. D'ARLAC \$13.00.

MARGAUX 15.00.

CH. PONTET CANET 24.00.

CH. LAROSE 36.00.

CH. MOUTON ROTHSCHILD 38.00.

ST. LEHON, Tonic 18.00.

[1952c]

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1901.

Brewed specially for Tropical Climates.

A perfectly sound light bitter beer.

Per 4 doz. Qts. \$11.00.

Per 8 doz. Pts. 14.00.

SOLE AGENTS.

CALDBECK, MACREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1902.

[22]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Intimations.

ESSETS FLUID AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

What Pure Carbolic Acid will do in three hours, Essets Fluid will do in nine minutes.

The microbe or bacillus of bubonic plague grows readily in artificial media and is destroyed by Essets Fluid.

(WATKINS, CHOW-SUI).

These are important results proving the exceptional power of Essets Fluid, in fact, it is far superior to pure carbolic acid of the same strength.

WATKINS
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, VAPORATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,

APOTHECARIES HALL,
No. 63, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

FACTORY—Mason's Lane.

WAI KIN TAI YEUK FONG.

房業大建威

Branches also at

Canton, Shanghai, Hankow and Peking.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [714c]

HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION
LIBRARY.

18, Bank Buildings, Wyndham Street.

FOUNDED in 1891, by DR. CANTLIE,
and conducted for several years by
H.E. POLLARD, Esq., K.C.

TRUSTEES:

HON. J. H. STEWART & LOCKHART, C.M.G.,
G. E. DODDWEILL, Esq.,
R. SHEWAN, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Payable in Advance.

\$7.50 Per Half Year.

\$1.00 Per Month.

The Library is a large collection of Fiction, History, Travels, &c., and Works of Reference; and it is hoped to maintain it up to date.

Intending Subscribers are requested to apply to

CAPTAIN SPENCER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
Ordnance Office.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1901. [1413c]

WILLIAM MACLEOD, D.D.S.,
DENTIST.

Beaconsfield Arcade, Nos. 11 and 12,
2nd Floor. [77d]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORLTAND CEMENT.

85.50 P Cask of 375 lbs. Net ex Factory.

83.30 P Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1901. [10]

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg to notify their Customers and the Public generally, that their Store will be CLOSED ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY NEXT, the 8th and 10th instant.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1902. [162d]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Range will be CLOSED ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY NEXT, the 8th and 9th instant.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, there will be a SPOON COMPETITION over the 700 and 800 yards ranges.

Subscriptions for the Long and Short Range Cups will be received on the Range.

Members are reminded that the Annual Subscription is now due and may be paid on the Range or sent to the Honorary Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [131]

THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., LIMITED. (LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive from Messrs. MEYER & Co. the former General Managers of the Company the accounts of the Company from the 1st January, 1901, to the 1st December, 1901, when the Liquidation commenced and discuss the same.

2. To receive from the Liquidator the accounts of the Company in Liquidation from the 1st December, 1901, and discuss the same.

3. To determine how a small credit balance shown in the said Liquidation accounts is to be disposed of.

4. To consider and if thought fit pass the subjoined extraordinary resolution namely:

"That the books, accounts, documents and papers of the Company and of the Liquidator be kept in the possession of the Liquidator until the 10th March, 1902, and that then such books, accounts, documents and papers be destroyed."

J. G. SCHRÖTER,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [163d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
• Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [166d]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO U TIN has CEASED to be our Compradore and that no business can be arranged by him on our behalf. Also that no business can be arranged on our behalf by his son HO KWAN SOON or any other of his sons.

All Outstanding Accounts due to us in Hongkong and in Canton should be paid here to us direct.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Under article No. 33 of 1901.)

LUK LAI CHU v. KINGHORN AND MACDON LTD.

In giving judgment in the above case, His Lordship the Acting Chief Justice said:—

In this case the facts appear in the pleadings, but it may be useful to shortly recapitulate them. About October, 1900, one Kingsley, then resident in Shanghai, was the registered owner of K. M. L. 39; and the defendants were agents for the purpose of obtaining offers for the purchase of the said lot. On October 20th, the defendant Kinghorn wrote a letter on which the whole of these proceedings hinged. (Letter read). Kingsley then repudiated the authority of the defendants to bind him by that letter. On the strength of that letter the plaintiff sued Kingsley for specific performance. Sir John Cartwright (C.J.) gave judgment for Kingsley on the ground that the defendants were not authorized to make such a contract. The plaintiff then commenced this suit against the defendants and claimed damages for breach of warranty. When the case came on for hearing before me it was admitted on behalf of the defendants that on the face of it, the letter of October 20th, 1900, was a binding contract, but oral evidence was tendered to show that it was not intended by the parties to be a contract at all, but was only in the nature of a memorandum of terms which were subject to modification, by Kingsley in Shanghai. I refused to admit the evidence and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. The defendants appealed and after argument, the full Court ordered that there should be a new trial at which such evidence should be admitted. The defendants then under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (Ordinance 5 of 1901) applied for and obtained an order that the case should be heard before a Judge and Special Jury. At the hearing the defendant (Kinghorn) and the plaintiff both gave evidence. The other defendant had been absent from the Colony and had no knowledge of the transaction. The evidence of Kinghorn was of course entirely opposed to that of the plaintiff. Kinghorn stated that when he wrote the letter of October 20th at first the postscript was not there and was only added at the plaintiff's request, and that both parties had all along thoroughly understood that there was no binding contract until ratified by Kingsley, and he stated in answer to a question from one of the jury that the words "will not enter into further negotiations with any one" were inserted by him to emphasize that contention, and that the only question undecided was the question as to the time of payment, whether the whole was to be cash down, + 10% cash and the balance in 6 months. He also explained that he framed his telegram to Kingsley of the same date with the view of pointing out that the question of time was the only one which remained uncertain. With reference to his letter of October 22nd he explained that he had taken legal advice and had been informed that he had bound Kingsley as principal and so had written in the way he did. The plaintiff on the other hand denied that he had ever seen any of the telegrams from Kingsley previous to the letter of October 20th, 1900, and that he and Kinghorn both considered that letter as a binding contract and that in pursuance of that contract he on October 22nd, 1900, (October 20th, 1900 having been a Saturday) tendered the 10 per cent. which was refused by Kinghorn. I left with practically the consent of both parties, the following question to the jury. Did the parties consider the letter of October 20th, 1900, (including the postscript) a binding contract at that date or not? The jury, after having heard the conflicting evidence of Kinghorn and the plaintiff and having had the telegrams and correspondence read to them, by a majority of 5 to 2, answered the question in the negative and gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed to the Full Court and asked that the verdict be set aside and judgment entered for the plaintiff or for a new trial on the grounds, i.e.—That evidence had been improperly admitted, ii.—That the verdict was against the weight of evidence and precedent. The arguments were confined to the second ground, as the Full Court had already admitted the evidence and could not consider that question again. On the hearing of the appeal a number of cases were quoted by Counsel on the question as to whether the Court could upset the verdict of a jury on a question of fact, viz.: Solomon v. Bitton Q.B.D. 8, 176; Webster v. Friedelberg Q.B.D. 17, 736; Metropolitan Railway Co. v. Wright 1 App. 152; Jones v. Spencer 77 L.J. 536; Aitken v. McMeekan 1895, App. 310; Hampson v. Guy 6 L.T. N.S. 775; Phillips v. Martin 15 App. 193 and others including a case Machael v. Hart not officially reported as far as this Colony is concerned, but to be found in the *Times* and *Standard* of December 21st, 1901.

From these cases it appears to me that the question is not whether the judge who presided at the trial agreed with the verdict or not, but whether in the face of the evidence (conflicting as it was in this case) the verdict was unreasonable and one that reasonable men ought not to have arrived at. Now, although in view of the telegram from Kinghorn to Kingsley dated October 20th, 1900, and the letter from Kinghorn to Kingsley of October 22nd, 1900, I should not myself have come to the same conclusion as the majority of the jury did, yet I am not prepared to say that it was unreasonable for them to believe Kinghorn's evidence and explanations, and disbelieve the plaintiff's. It was a case essentially for a jury, and they exercised their discretion, as in my opinion they were entitled to do. Under these circumstances it seems to me that I am bound by the authorities and that this motion must be dismissed with costs.

The Acting Puisne Judge said:—The question which the jury had to answer in this

action was:—Did the letter of 20th October, 1900, written by the defendant, constitute an acceptance by the defendant of plaintiff's oral offer of the 18th October? That offer was a sum of £35,000 for Kawloon Marine Lot No 39, payable ten per cent. within a week and half year within six months. There was also a question of commission raised, but that was settled by the telegram from Kingsley of the 20th October, which was rightly construed to mean that no commission would be allowed. Upon the receipt of that telegram of the 20th October, the plaintiff had an interview with the defendant, and it lay with the jury, after listening to the conflicting versions of what occurred at this interview which preceded the writing of Kinghorn's letter of the 20th October, to say whether that letter had been written subject to an oral understanding that it should constitute an acceptance and bind the parties only if Kingsley confirmed the postscript in due time of payment. The majority of the jury having accepted Kinghorn's version of this interview, it followed that that majority found that the letter of 20th October, which on its face was apparently an acceptance, had been written to be kept in abeyance until an oral condition had been fulfilled. Was this view of the evidence one which no reasonable men could or might have taken? Looking at the evidence, it appears to me, who have not had the advantage of watching the demeanour of the witnesses, that the majority of the jury did not act unreasonably in believing that the telegram was shown to the plaintiff, and discussed by the parties, and that Kinghorn's telegram of the 20th October to Kingsley was the result of that interview and approved by both parties. Having formed this opinion of the interview after having heard all the oral evidence at the trial, it is obvious that the majority of the jury believed Kinghorn to be speaking the truth. So far then as the oral testimony was concerned, I see no reason to say that the jury returned a majority verdict which reasonable men might not have found. Turning now to the documentary evidence, I inquire whether the letters and telegrams were such as to furnish that preponderance of evidence in favour of the plaintiff's contention which would constitute the verdict unreasonable as being against the weight of evidence. I here wish to emphasize the observation that the sole question for the jury was whether the letter of the 20th October constituted an absolute acceptance of the plaintiff's offer. It was common ground that that letter, as it stood, apparently an absolute acceptance. The terms and meaning of that letter were not therefore, as a fact, before the jury, who had only to consider whether that letter was in abeyance pending the fulfilment of an oral condition. Kinghorn's telegram of 10th October to Kingsley shows clearly that the question of commission had not then been arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 10th October, and was thus arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then comes Kinghsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have

becoming more dangerous. Six weeks before the Chesterfield speech, the ex-Premier bid fair to be completely forgotten.

THE RISE OF MR. CHAMERLAIN,
the very bitterness of malicious attacks made upon his public and private character, the vile insinuations of the reptile press of Europe, and the outrageous language of the Pro-Boer organs in this country made of the Colonial Secretary perhaps the most prominent figure in the political world. Incidentally also, these things trebled, centupled his popularity. His enemies made for Mr. Chamberlain a position he might never have attained in other circumstances. Lord Rosebery had to come forward, or suffer a complete eclipse which would have jeopardised his chances of stepping into Lord Salisbury's shoes. Chesterfield was the result. The question which he has now to answer is whether he will hurt himself less by becoming allied to a party now, or by losing the trust of the people, who do not love a man of uncertain attitude.

The more general opinion, so far as I am able to gauge it, is that further hesitancy will be regarded by the bulk of electors as failure to play the game, and will lose Lord Rosebery the future support of the country; already one hears with frequent recurrence, the tell-tale sentence:—

"NO ONE CAN BE SURE OF LORD ROSEBERY."

Nevertheless, bearing in mind the temperament of the Earl, his natural tendency to temporize as far as possible, and his long withdrawal from that arena of strife which drives men in spite of themselves into prompt decision, and immediate action; I am inclined to think that Lord Rosebery will not yield to the representations of his followers, and accept the position of leader of the official opposition, unless an influence which cannot be used lightly for party purposes, but may be thrown into the scales where the national good is at stake, be brought to bear upon him. There is, at present, no indication that the most exalted circles Lord Rosebery's prospective attitude is regarded as of such serious consequence.

The Newfoundland

PI-HERIN'S PROBLEM.
is once more to the fore. The Colonists protest against any renewal of the existing *modus vivendi* in which they have acquiesced the last two years in order to avoid making difficulties for the home Government, while the Transvaal War was still giving trouble. But now, with peace in sight, the outlook is different, and the Newfoundland people cry with no uncertain voice for a permanent settlement of the recurring difficulty with the French fisher folk.

It is not as if these aliens confined themselves strictly to the concessions granted to them in the Treaty of Utrecht, wherein the British Government agreed to allow French subjects to fish and dry cod on the coast of the "Petit-Nord," as it has been the custom up till then.

They claim the exclusive right to catch and can lobsters on their shore, on the ground that lobsters are fish. But as a writer in the *Nineteenth Century* is at pains to point out, the word "poison" never occurs in the Treaty of Utrecht, but where fish is referred to it is always as "morte," which cannot be strained into covering any inanimate animal, other than cod. To assume that the "French Shore" ought to be left unoccupied, because no Englishmen have the right to settle there, was the next and most remarkable proposition. The result of the *modus vivendi* now in operation is the absolute.

STAGNATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE,
as all British subjects are compelled, on the coast of this British Colony, to yield to French subjects, and are even without the right to build a pier or dock for the shipment of the tons of ore which lie waiting transport. And moreover, the French industry, while it ruins the Colony by opposing barriers to commercial activity, does not itself pay the men engaged in it, who are only kept on the coast at all by heavy bounties. The cod fishery is nearly exhausted, the lobster catch decreasing yearly, and the situation may be summed up as dog-in-the-manger.

A former and most successful Governor of Newfoundland is of opinion that the matter is fully susceptible of diplomatic arrangement. The danger probably is, lest the exasperated colonists, weary of the seeming indifference of the Home Government, which has left all their representations during the last nine months without so much as an acknowledgment, should take the law into their own hands, and put an end to the situation un-diplomatically.

A highly-educated Frenchman, an extensive land-owner and a man of remarkable intelligence, is discussing

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS
with me a few days ago, remarked that he did not think any difference existing between the two countries at the present time (including Newfoundland) would bring about a war, which neither nation desired. He assured me that all the frothy utterances of the newspapers notwithstanding, there is no deep dislike of England in France. "We do not care at all about the Boer war—there is, of course a sentiment in favour of the smaller people, but as to influencing the educated classes against your country, it certainly has long ceased to do so, even if it ever did." I asked him what he heard among his Pro-Boer acquaintances as to the alleged barbarities of British troops, and he laughed: "They are never mentioned at all. Surely you do not suppose anyone but *canaille* give ear to such tales. We laugh at your foolish leniency, but when we read what German papers say about your ill-treatment of the Boers—we remember 1870, and we say that criticism comes ill from the lips of those men whose General Army Orders are still available for inspection by those who believe in the tenderness of the Gentle German."

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

My informant told me that the matter upon which Frenchmen animadverted most strongly was the annexation of the two colonies before the conclusion of hostilities, adding that the impression abroad was undoubtedly that we intended hereby to make all burghers *déserte* rebels, in order that we might make a great show of tolerance by pardoning the majority later on.

My informant, though not himself connected with the Navy, had been permitted to attend a submarine trial test and he felt very confident that in France's next war her large fleet of submarines would play a leading and decisive part. This view does not obtain at our Admiralty, as I explained in a previous letter.

Speaking of

THE FRENCH NAVY

reminds me that a book entitled "*Les Marmites*" is making a considerable stir across the Channel, at the present time. I have not been able to obtain a copy, but learn that it is written by a naval officer and is intended to show how corrupt and morally rotten are the higher ranks of the service. Without a very considerable knowledge of the antecedents of the accused such attacks are of no special interest or value, but on one particular point alluded to by the writer, I have recently received independent confirmation. He asserts that many commanders sanction the shipping of inferior coal at best prices, and pocket the difference. The contractor is further allowed to deliver short weight of the inferior article in order to make a profit, and encourage him to maintain a silence advantageous to both parties. It is not, however, conceivable that the practice is at all general in a Navy with the high traditions of the French Fleet. The author of "*Les Marmites*" has been cashiered for his daring publication.

The Indian Government will speak with no uncertain voice on the subject of the.

MAIL CONTRACTS BILL.

now before the Federal Parliament of Australia, if its utterances are to satisfy the Indian Chambers of Commerce. These bodies urge that a strong protest should be entered by the Home authorities against legislation aimed against Asiatic labour beyond the limits of Australian jurisdiction.

It will be remembered that the bill proposes to forbid the Government to enter into postal contract with any shipping line which employs lascars. It is doubtful if the Royal assent will be given to an act which is in itself so monstrous an interference with the liberty of the subject, and which differentiates, on colour lines, between the sons of the Empire. Seventy thousand lascars are at present employed in ocean steamers, — and on what possible ground, the Australian, or any other local Government can arrogate the right to order their dismissal, it would be difficult to imagine. It is not proposed that any coloured seamen should be suffered to land or remain in Australia, and the claim to control arrangements external to the Commonwealth, can only be attributed to ignorance, or inexperience in the larger issues involved in national, as distinct from small colonial policy. The Australian Government is grievously disappointing its best friend in this country by its childish and retrograde action.

Leaving legislation aside however, the Australians are showing themselves at their best in the plucky fight they are making of the second Test Match, which now bids fair to be a victory for them. The double collapse which enabled two complete innings to be played on the first day at Melbourne and the fall of five wickets in third, made quite a sensation in London, where most sportsmen opined that with an improved wicket for Mr. McLaren's team's second try, an easy victory would be added to the other initial success at Sydney. Friday's play, however, which left the Englishmen with 405 to make, and saw five wickets fall for about 150 reminded us, if reminder were needed, that the days when Colonial elevens could not play a losing game are long past.

From America there comes tidings of an invention likely to revolutionise the COTTON INDUSTRY, and much excitement prevails in Lancashire, where, however, few particulars of the process are certainly known. The invention is characterised as the greatest step forward, that the industry has made since the introduction of the "gin" and enables growers to do away with six separate operations and the machinery required for them, in the delinting and hulling of seeds, and the extraction of the oil. The adoption of the process will, it is stated, save growers no less than £7,000,000 annually, but these figures lack confirmation, and are probably exaggerated.

THE BETTING EVIL AT ETON,
which have for some time past occasioned some parents desirous of sending sons to the historic College, much anxiety, have come to a head, and two racing agents have been arrested for sending circulars to the boys. Although this is only one side of what has become a real scandal (for much betting is done in the streets by tous who watch for the students as they pass from their houses to the school and playing fields) it is to be hoped that the determined action of the authorities, supported by the police acting under the Betting and Loans Infant Act, will put an end to the whole trouble. Many people are afraid to expose their young sons to temptation by sending them to Eton at the present time, a most regrettable state of affairs.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on YOND-Y, the 24th February, 1902, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1901.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1902. [118d]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGIS-
TERS OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st to the 15th day of February, (both Days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1902. [118d]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on YOND-Y, the 24th February, 1902, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1901.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th February, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1902. [130d]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of China, Limited, will be held at the BANK PREMISES, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at NOON, for the purposes following, namely—

To receive and consider statement of accounts and balance sheet to 31st December, 1901, the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon, to elect Auditors, and transact the other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of February to 1st March, 1902, both Days inclusive.

By Order,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1902. [131d]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

WANTED.

A N EXPERIENCED FOREMAN for

Government Timber Mill. Must be thor-

oughly acquainted with the erection and

management of Timber-cutting Machinery.

Forward copies of recent testimonials and

State Salary required to

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,

SANDAKAN.

3rd February, 1902. [132d]

Clarke's Bar Pills are warranted to

cure, in either sex, all acquired or con-

stitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs,

Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from

Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years.

In boxes, 4d. 6d. each, of all Chemists and

Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the

World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Mid-

land Counties Drug Company, Lincoln,

England.

[28]

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, PLEASING PARLOUR GAMES, CROQUET, &c., &c.

FRUITS, ROSES, MARCOS,

GLACES a most Splendid Assortment.

1902.

GIRALDI: NOVELTIES, BEAUTIFUL DOLLS, P

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL
MANILA	"SUNGKIAN"*	13th February.
ILOILLO and CEBU	"KAIFONG"**	14th February.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"**	20th February.
SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"**	20th February.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS.	DUE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	10th February, 1902.
"	"TYDEUS"	15th "
"	"ANTENOR"	20th "
"	"CALICHAS"	26th "
"	"NESTOR"	6th March,
"	"DARDANUS"	13th "

HOMEWARDS.

FOR LONDON	STEAMERS.	DUE.
"IDOMENEUS"		18th Feb., 1902.
"AJAX"		4th March,
"ULYSSES"		15th "
"ANTENOR"		29th "
"TANTALUS"		15th Feb., 1902.
"TYDEUS"		15th Mar., "

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, O. S. S. Co.

PORLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Agents for and in connection with
THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Operating the New First-class Steamships
"INDRAVELLI," "INDRAPURA,"

and
"KNIGHT COMPANION,"

between
HONGKONG AND PORTLAND (OR.)
Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE,
and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "INDRAPURA" will be despatched for PORTLAND (OR.) on or about the 26th February.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points.

For Freight, apply to

THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1902.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR TAMSIU*...."DAIGI MARU".....	T. Kitano	MONDAY, 10th February.	
FOR FOOCHOW*...."ANPING MARU".....	K. Sudzuki	WEDNESDAY, 12th February.	
FOR TAMSIU*...."DAIJIN MARU".....	T. Ogata	SUNDAY, 16th February.	
FOR ANPING*...."MAIDZURU MARU".....	T. Saito	WEDNESDAY, 19th February.	

* Via SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamshui to land all passengers and cargo.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

For Freight, Passage and further Information, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1902.



**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL S.S. Co.)**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA
IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROSETTA MARU,"

3,876 Tons,

Captain Tate, will be despatched hence for MANILA, on or about MONDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable cabins. Excellent table. Unrivalled speed.

Electric light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

No. 6, Ice House Street,

Corner of Des Voeux Road, 1st floor.

[1379c]

Hongkong, 6th February, 1902.

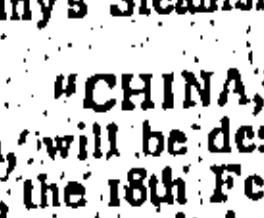


AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
FIUME AND TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo at through routes to the BRAZILS,
to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship



"CHINA,"

Captain Mosca, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 18th February, P.M.

This steamer has capital accommodation for

Passengers. Electric light. A doctor is carried.

For Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"PERLA,"

Captain Geo. J. Blaxland, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at Noon.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1902. [146d]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFLAIVE & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1902. [146d]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLEN GARRY,"

Captain J. S. Stevenson, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1902. [146d]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLEN GARRY,"

Captain J. S. Stevenson, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1902. [146d]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLEN GARRY,"

Captain J. S. Stevenson, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1902. [146d]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLEN GARRY,"

Captain J. S. Stevenson, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1902. [146d]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLEN GARRY,"

Captain J. S. Stevenson, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

<p

AGENDA.

Gospel Hall,
6 Arsenal Street, Top Floor,
Off Queen's Road, East.
Meetings are held as follows:-
SUNDAY,
Act 1:30 11 a.m.
Gospel Address 6 p.m.
TUESDAY,
Soldiers & Sailors Bible Class, 6 p.m.
THURSDAY,
General Bible Class 6 p.m.
SATURDAY,
Prayer Meeting 6 p.m.
A hearty welcome given to all.

H-DAY,
11 a.m. REPORT
On date at
4 p.m.
Tuesday, 6th 30.46
Wednesday 58
Thursday 27
Friday 39

SHIP'S LOG MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.
American (*City of Peking*) to-morrow.
Indian (*Laisang*) 8th inst.
Canadian (*Athlone*) 11th inst.
French (*Sydney*) 13th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 17th inst.
American (*Gulf*) 18th inst.
American (*Hongkong Maru*) 27th inst.

The D. & Co.'s steamer *Kaisyu* leaves Singapore on the 6th inst., for Hongkong.

The N. P. S. Co.'s steamer *Victoria* from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 1st inst.

The N. Y. K. Co.'s steamer *Kagoshima Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay via Colombo and Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 21st inst.

JOSSEYNE AND WHAMPION DOCK LTD., FERNS.
Canton River at Knowle Dock
Bygo " " "
Stranistad " " "
Vigilante " " "
Whiting " " "
Indrapura " " "
H. J. Abrecht " " "
Kapsuksai " " "
Hangtan " " "
Fay " " "
Petrarch " Cosmopolitan "
Daphne " Aberdeen "

PASSED THE CANAL.

Outward—7th Jan.—Andalusia, Yunnan, Malaya, 14th Jan.—Canton, Trieste, Ulysses, Priam, Nasir, 17th Jan.—Hakko Maru, Aragona, Kasow, Leander, Sydney, Konigsberg, 21st Jan.—Dragon, Armenia, Tydeus, 24th Jan.—Antenor, 28th Jan.—Ceylon, Glamorganshire, Krautach, Oceanian, Maristown.

Homeward—3rd Dec.—Ceylon, 20th Dec.

—Nestor, Marco, Minnetti, 21st Dec.—Tantalus, 27th Dec.—Juban, Claverdale, Ajax, 31st Dec.—Bombay, 14th Jan.—Achilles, 17th Jan.—Ixion, Suez, 28th Jan.—Varia, Java, Acara, Lennox, Wakasa Maru, Athela.

Arrivals at Home—24th Dec.—Calchas, Kamakura Maru, 31st Dec.—Ava Maru, Segura, Bamberg, Paul Revere, and Jan-Secora, 3rd Jan.—Bayern, Nestor, Ernest Simon, Longship, 7th Jan.—Inaba Maru, Prometheus, 10th Jan.—Dardanus, 14th Jan.—Satsuma, Susuchanna, Anapa, Maehana, Stuttgart, Marquis Bacquelet, 21st Jan.—Adana, Ville de la Cetate, Hitachi Maru, 24th Jan.—Marburg, 27th Jan.—Borneo, 26th Jan.—J. F. Chapman, Konig Albert.

SHIPPING GAZETTE.

In future the Telegraph shipping form supplied to Captains of vessels will contain a heading for notices of officers and engineers transferred or on leave; etc. Friends will much oblige by giving this information.

November 1st.

Mr. Johnson has taken the place of Mr. Whittin, 2nd engineer, of the s.s. *Loongsang*, who is now on sick leave.

November 27th.

The officers of the P. & O. s.s. *Tientsin* are:—Capt. W. W. Cooke, chief officer P. S. Ram, and officer F. Hallam, 3rd officer F. H. Ayres, 4th officer A. C. Llandale.

The officers of the German s.s. *Phra C. C. Klae* are:—Capt. T. A. Morris, chief officer T. V. Briske, 2nd officer H. Oldsen, chief engineer G. Kistel, and engineer P. Konnowski, 3rd engineer J. Reyer.

December 27th.

The officers of the steamer *Chingtu* are:—Capt. Williams, chief officer J. McGregor; 2nd officer E. Herbert; 3rd officer Aley Connor; chief engineer Mr. Kerr; and engineer Archer; 3rd engineer Johnstone; 4th engineer, Swing, January 4th.

The officers of the *Rivetta Maru* are as follows:—Captain N. Tate; chief officer T. Volquartz; 2nd officer U. Unno; 3rd officer H. H. Kuma; purser Mr. Togo; and chief engineer, D. Lutkin.

January 6th.

The s.s. *Dedication*, Arthur and mate.

January 9th.

The officer of the s.s. *Kintuck* are:—2nd engineer Blacker, gone on leave; 3rd engineer Chisholm, promoted to Raisow 2nd and 4th engineer left Company. New 2nd engineer Thomas, 3rd engineer Hickman, 4th engineer Minus.

January 10th.

The officers and engineers on board s.s. *Yunshark* are:—Mr. McRae, chief officer R. L. Threlfall, and officer H. W. Wise, 3rd officer Mr. W. Gow, chief engineer Mr. Thomas, and engineer Mr. Chapman, 3rd officer Mr. Sutton, 4th engineer Mr. Herbert, late chief officer transferred to s.s. *Chrysanthemum*.

January 11th.

Mr. Hutchison, second officer of the s.s. *Whampoa*, has been appointed chief officer of the s.s. *Ningpo*.

Mr. Robert Watson has been appointed second officer of the s.s. *Whampoa* vice Mr. Hutchison, promoted.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 6th February.

To-day's quotations are as follows:

BENGAL—New Patna @ \$910.
Old Patna @ 910.
New Benares @ 910.
Old Benares @ 920 nom.

MALWA—New @ \$900/910.
Last year @ 925/40.
2½ years old @ 910/10.
3½ years old @ 910/10.
Porterford @ 910.

PERSIAN—Superior drug was sold @ 800.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Johnston, A. J. F. Andrews, D. W. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Angus, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss S. Kennall, E. F. Barlow, H. J. Kinch, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bell, J. T. King, Major H. S. Beresowsky, Mr. Kirkwood, J. Klamborg, B. V. Beringer, Dr. Lancaster, T. R. Black, J. Langhorne, M. M. Bonner, E. A. Lavers, P. F. Bower, Dr. Mackie, Gordon Margaret, Mrs. F. A. Brush, Miss E. Marlow, W. T. Buttashaw, Major Mason, F. L. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. McBune, D. McGill, J. McLellan, Mrs. E. E. Cole, G. C. Mechnie, F. A. Colson, J. S. Milton, Mr. and Mrs. Minotti, M. Miyazaki, S. Purfit, W. Pearse, Dr. W. W. Penney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hughes Phillips, T. M. Pitcher, A. J. Ponting, H. G. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Price, H. Kennedy and child Prior, J. D. Radcliffe, R. E., Capt. Stanley Robertson, W. R. Glover, C. Ross, E. Rutherford, R. Sampson, H. W. Schouw, C. Simpson, A. E. Siva, Mr. Siva, Jr., Mrs. Simmers, R. G. Sims, T. W. Snewin, E. Solomon, L. P. Hobden, Mr. Spalziner, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Weston, J. W. Steer, H. Strive, H. K. Taylor, D. G. Hughes, J. A. Hunt, E. A. N. Thomson, Dr. J. C. Unsworth, Capt. & Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wikeman, G. H. Jackson, Capt. Wikman, C. A. Jenkins, S. L. Whitey, W. J. G. Johansen, Mr. and Mrs. Woolen, J. J. Johnson, Mrs. H. H. Wyse, R. C.

VISITORS AT THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

Aenile, Mrs. C. & child Manero, R. Alfred, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, A. C. Arnold, H. Mollermann, Mrs. Brockbank, Mr. and Mrs. Ponticelli, E. C. Mrs. Brockbank, Miss Remedios, Mrs. d'Almada e. C. Campbell, H. F. Compte, A. F. Conolly, Mr. and Mrs. Remedios, Miss d'Almada e. C. Gumpert, Mr. and Mrs. Remedios, Miss d'Almada e. C. Hindmarsh, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Horan, Miss Stamford, W. E. D. Thompson, Mrs. J. J. Kelle, A. Landle, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Major & Mrs. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. 2 children Wild, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Wilson, J. A. MacKenzie, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Libeaud, E. V. and child Lyne, R. N., Lt.-Comdr. Beattie, James Lyne, Mrs. Benson, Capt. and Mrs. Marchendelli, Mrs. & Hewley, R. A. M. C., Capt. Blod, G. Brown, J. W. C. McIlroy, Day Brayne, H. F. R. McDermott, A. P. Bryant, G. H. Cartwright, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Osborne, R. A., Major Mrs. A. Perfect, G. Grosvenor, Pitt, Mr. John, R. N. Ross, Alexander, D. L. Rumsey, R. N., Hon. R. Murray, Sawyer, Mrs. Scott, Captain Percy, R. N. C. Scott, Mrs. Percy and child Sherbrooke, Mrs. H. G. Col. and Mrs. Forbes, Andrew Sinder, A. Spalchikov, W. C. U. Hamilton, Major Stablesford, J. Hewett, A. P. D., Capt. Stokes, A. G. Houton, J. van Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, R. A. M. G., Lt. Col. and Mrs. James, R. A., Maj. and Mrs. Wheeler, W. H. Jeffries, H. N. Wise, Hon. and Mrs. Johnson, C. R. A., Lieut. Col. R. F. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Batteson.

URAGIEBURN.

Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ough, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Matheson, Capt. and Mrs. Helms, W. George, Mr. and Mrs. C. Simpson, Capt. & Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. F. H. F. R. C. Hug, Mr. and Mrs. E. Whitby, R. A. M. C., Major Prynn, Capt. and Mrs. M. J.

VISITORS AT THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Boeppel, Miss Laabs, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. & Mrs. Mettress, B. E. and child Nesbit, Mr. Nobbs, A. P. Fair, A. Reddick, Mr. Goller, Mr. Gillingham, Mr. & Mrs. Roberts, A. G. and child Hubbe, T. Shepherd, F. B. Jacob, Mrs. and child Kock, Capt. Stansbury, R. N., Lieut. Kvall, A. Lewin, Lieut.-Col. and Wiesse, Mrs. W. Mrs. 5 I.H.C. Wishart, Mrs. H. V. Crockett, Mrs. Mrs. (H.K.R.) Crockett, Miss Barrett, Lieut. & Mrs. Curson, Capt. and Mrs. A. S. (H.K.R.) and family Billbrough, C. T. S. Jensen, Fr. Billbrough, Mrs. Monroe, Miss Beck, Riegens, V. Connell, Capt.

VISITORS AT THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

Anderson, Capt. and Crockett, Mrs. Mrs. (H.K.R.) Crockett, Miss Barrett, Lieut. & Mrs. Curson, Capt. and Mrs. A. S. (H.K.R.) and family Billbrough, C. T. S. Jensen, Fr. Billbrough, Mrs. Monroe, Miss Beck, Riegens, V. Connell, Capt.

THE SHARE MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(FEBRUARY 6th)

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE	LATEST QUOTATION.
Banks.		
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$ 125	1617½ sellers
The Bank of China and Japan, Limited—(Preference)	\$ 5	nominal
The Bank of China and Japan, Limited—(Ordinary)	\$ 4	160½
The Bank of China and Japan, Limited—(Deferred)	\$ 8	528 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited—Founders	\$ 1	510 sellers
Marine Insurances.		
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	\$ 50	534½ buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	\$ 25	500 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	\$ 25	510 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	\$ 130	515 sales
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	\$ 50	515 sales
Fire Insurances.		
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	\$ 50	537½ buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	\$ 20	590 sales
Shipping.		
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited	\$ 15	537½ sales ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	\$ 10	510 sales
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	\$ 50	552 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	\$ 50	541 sellers
China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited—(Preference)	\$ 5	55
China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited—(Ordinary)	\$ 10	552 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	\$ 5	50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	\$ 1	52½
Shanghai Tug Boat Company, Limited	Taels 100	175
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	Taels 50	165
Co-operative Cargo Box Company, Limited	Taels 100	137½
Refineries.		
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	\$ 100	5145 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	\$ 100	532 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	Taels 50	77
Mining.		
Punjom Mining Company, Limited	\$ 10	542 sellers
Punjom Mining Preference Shares	\$ 1	514 sellers
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	Francs 250	525½ buyers
Queen Mines, Limited	Cents 25	4 cents
Jebleu Mining and Trading Company, Limited	\$ 5	54 sellers
Raub Allan Gold Mining Company, Limited	\$ 10	59 nominal
Chinese Engineering & Mining Company, Limited	\$ 1	51 Taels 94
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.		
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited	Taels 50	5280 sales
S. C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	Taels 100	260
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	\$ 50	597 sales
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	\$ 64	530
Hongkong and Hongkew Wharf & Godown Company, Limited	Taels 100	270
Lands, Hotels and Building.		
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited	\$ 10	502 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	\$ 100	518 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	\$ 50	533 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	\$ 50	500 sellers
Oriente Hotel Company, Limited (Manila)	\$ 100	5134 sellers
Astor House Hotel Co., Limited (Shanghai)	\$ 100	544
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited	\$ 10	5270
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	Taels 50	513 sellers
Cotton Mills.		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	\$ 10	514 sellers
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Taels 100	42
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Taels 100	25
Luoh-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Taels 100	50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	Taels 500	150
Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Companies.		
Athambra, Limited	\$ 500	560
Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Limited	\$ 50	550
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	Taels 20	40
American Cigarette Company, Limited	Taels 50	50
Miscellaneous.		
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	\$ 10	521 sellers
China-Borneo		

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1902.

Post Office.

A Mail will close:

For Canton—Per *Fowey*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 7 A.M.

For Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, (B.C.) and Tacoma—Per *Glenoke*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Manila—Per *Perla*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Manila—Per *Louensang*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Saigon—Per *Tuicheng*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Macao—Per *Huengshan*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per *Glenartney*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Kuchinch and Samshui—Per *Tung-kong*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Canton—Per *Fathian*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Takao—Per *Keling Maru*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via *Tuticorin*—Per *Laos*, on Monday, the 10th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, (B.C.) and Seattle—Per *Tata Maru*, on Monday, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Hattian*, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Empress of India*, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *America Maru*, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Manila—Per *Sungkang*, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Bornia*, on Friday, the 14th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via *Tuticorin*—Per *Parramatta*, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via *Tuticorin*—Per *Hamburg*, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Manila, Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per *Chang-sha*, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Athenian*, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 11 A.M.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 6th February.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer 1/10

" Bank Bills, on demand 1/10 1/16

" Credits, 4 months' sight 1/10 7/16

ON BERLIN, (demand) M.1.87

ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand 2/31

Credits, 4 months' sight 2/35

ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand 4/41

Credits, 30 days' sight 4/51

ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer 136/

" On demand 137/

ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer 7/23

Private 30 days' sight nom.

ON YOKOHAMA, T.I. 10% 2% prem.

Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate \$10.82

Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael 55.95

Bar Silver 55.54

Dollars nom.

RIVER STEAMERS, SCHOONERS, AND LOROHAS.

Fathian, British steamer, 1,425, *Lossius*, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Ho-nan, British steamer, 1,327, J. D. Jones, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Poway, British steamer, 1,873, A. N. Patrick, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Hawke, British steamer, 2,352, C. V. Lloyd, Butterfield & Swire.

Hoi-tong, Chinese steamer, 409 tons, Captain J. Chi Wo & Co.

Tai-on, British steamer, 728, J. Lawrence, Tai On Steamship Co.

Pak Kong, British steamer, Kwong Wan S.S. Co.

Kong Nam, British steamer, T. Austin, R.N.R., Chinese Owned.

Hongkong and Macao.

Heungshan, British steamer, 1,055, W. E. Clarke, Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.

Macao and Canton.

Lungshan, British steamer, 141, G.-F. Morrison, R.N.R., Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.

**Kiangtung*, Chinese steamer, 583, R. J. MacKenzie, China Merchant Steam Navigation Co.

Canton and West River.

Nanning, British steamer, R. D. Thomas, Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.

Sainan, British steamer, W. Dixon, Hongkong, Canton and West River Steamboat Co.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

AMERICA MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, and Feb., San Francisco 4th Jan., via Honolulu 11th, Yokohama 25th, Kobe 26th, Nagasaki 28th, and Shanghai 31st, Mills and General—J. S. Van Buren.

BAIKAL, Russian steamer, 7,17, Kashkin, 13th Jan., Manila 9th Jan., Ballast—Order.

BRAEMAR, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 4th Feb., Tacoma via Ports 31st Dec., General—Dudwell & Co., Ltd.

BYGOD, Norwegian steamer, 771, Th. Carlsen, 12th Jan., Mauritius 10th Dec., and Singapore 3rd Jan., Sugar—Sander, Wieler & Co.

DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,291, E. Schipper, 1st Feb., Swatow 31st Jan., Ballast—Siemens & Co.

DIAMANTINE, British steamer, 1,255, J. Rattenbury, 30th Jan., Manila 25th Jan., and Amoy 28th, General—Shewan, Tones & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 21st Jan., Vancouver 30th Dec., and Shanghai 18th Jan., Mills and General—C. P. R. Co.

ERICA, German steamer, 1,217, Zindel, 20th Jan., Singapore 12th Jan., General—Jebson & Co.

FERONIA, British steamer, Kent, 1st Feb., Moran 20th Jan., Coal—Dudwell & Co., Ltd.

GLENARTNEY, British steamer, 1,963, G. E. Warner, R.N.R., 4th Feb., London and Singapore 28th Jan., General—McGregor Bros. & Gow.

GLENCOLE, British steamer, 3,750, W. Frakes, 9th Jan., Shanghai 6th Jan., General—Dudwell & Co., Ltd.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, J. S. Roach, 5th Feb., Foochow 2nd Feb., Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th, General—Douglas, Larkie & Co.

HALIOTS, Dutch steamer, 1,195, Non Kigin, 1st Feb., Foochow 30th Jan., Petroleum—Aitbold, Karberg & Co.

HANG

SANG, British steamer, 1,356, S. Wilde, 27th Jan., Swatow 26th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, French steamer, 736, J. Pannier, 4th Feb., Haiphong and Hoitow 3rd Feb., Rice—A. R. Marti.

HOP SANG, British steamer, 1,358, H. Roopé, 6th Feb., Hongay 3rd Feb., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ICHANO, British steamer, 1,210, W. L. Jones, 26th Jan., Canton 25th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.

INDRANI, British str., 3,226, Hill, R.N., 5th Feb., Shanghai 2nd Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KINAS, British steamer, 2,410, " Hongkong 2nd Feb., W. H. Nicholson, Hankow.

KIVY, British str., 3,060 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Capt. J. H. Burke, c.a., Hongkong.

OLTER, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Lieut. and Com. C. P. Mansel, Hongkong.

Ocean, 1st-class battleship, 12,050 tons, 13,50 i.h.p., 16 guns, Capt. R. W. White, R. No. Hongkong.

Orlando, 1st-class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Capt. J. H. Burke, c.a., Hongkong.

Skat, Russian torpedo boat, 350 tons, Captain Spivov, at Shanghai.

Skorpion, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Sootchka, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 970 h.p., 16 knots.

Som, Russian torpedo boat, 400, Capt. A. Giers, at Shanghai.

Sterlet, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Straus, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Sunuri, Russian torpedo boat, 150 tons, 4 guns, 1,800 h.p., 22 knots.

Wheeling, U.S. gunboat, 1,000 tons, 6 guns, 1,081 h.p., Com. W. T. Burwell, at Manila.

Wilmington, U.S. cruiser, 2,222 tons, Capt. C. O. Allibone, at Amoy.

Yorktown, U.S. gunboat, 1,710 tons, 6 guns, 1,392 h.p., Comdr. C. S. Sperry, at Manila.

Yotemite, U.S. converted cruiser, 6,179 tons, 16 guns, 3,800 h.p., Capt. E. Ide, at Manila.

Zafiro, U.S. dispatch-vessel, 675 tons, Capt. J. L. Purcell, U.S.N., at Manila.

Polaris, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Siski, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Sok, Russian torpedo boat, 350 tons, Captain Spivov, at Shanghai.

Spirin, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Strela, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Tschauder, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Ulysses, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Volga, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Wheeler, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Yaroslav, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zembla, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezda, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.

Zvezdochka, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p